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and the
Thousand
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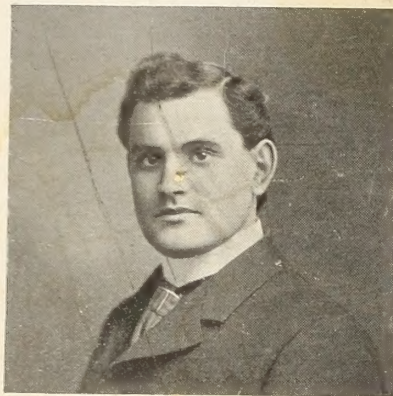
GANANOQUE *and* Thousand Islands

*With Short Sketch of First Owners, Early
Settlement and other Historical Notes of
the Town.* ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻

◊ ◊ ◊ By ◊ ◊ ◊

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INTRODUCTORY.



THE Town of Gananoque is of consequence to the country at large on at least three different lines. It is noted for its manufactories, the products of which are shipped to all parts of America, and to several foreign countries. It is the market town for a large agricultural district, rich in natural fertility and cultivated according to the modern scientific methods of farming. And it is now recognized as one of the leading Summer Resorts. The town itself, the Islands of the St. Lawrence River, and the chain of Lakes and streams to the north, all combine to attract those who desire to spend the summer months amid varied scenery and wholesome surroundings. And the more Gananoque is known in this respect, the greater favor it finds with tourists, pleasure seekers, sportsmen and other transient residents. Its summer business increases year by year, but its development and progress on that line are not yet in sight of its limit of capacity.

This book is not intended to be a complete history of the town, giving all the details of its settle-

ment and growth, but merely within the space available, to convey a general knowledge of it.

Visitors who see the town and vicinity for the first time, naturally wish to know something concerning it. And to those who have not yet enjoyed the pleasure of a visit, it is the object and mission of this book to impart something near a correct idea of the real beauty.

The views are all photographic, and as nearly as possible exact representations. They do not, however, include more than a small number of the enchanting scenes. Nor can any mere picture, even when assisted by a vivid imagination, administer the tonic, the exhilaration, the enjoyment of living, that come from actual contact with soft fresh breezes, pure air, bracing sunshine, dancing waters, and ever changing scenery. These pleasures cannot be transmitted. They can only be enjoyed where they abound. And this book is designed not so much to please the eye with artistic views of beautiful places, as to point out those places and those beauties, and make plain the fact that they are within easy reach, convenient of access, and open to all who desire to participate in the enjoyment of them.



Town of Gananoque.



Origin of the Name.

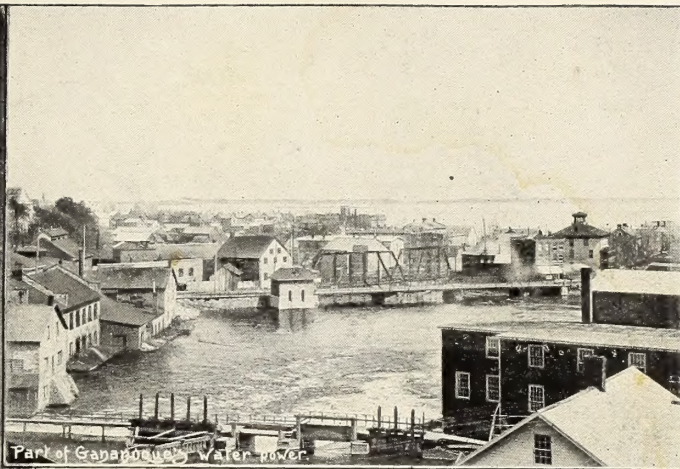


name "Gananoque," is of undoubted Indian origin, to this extent, at least, that it is derived from a word of similar pronunciation; or is the same word changed in spelling and pronunciation by use, or through the difficulty of reproducing the guttural sounds of the Indian language by means of the English voice and alphabet. The Indians who frequented this locality a hundred years ago are authority for the statement that "Gananoque," or the word they used, and from which Gananoque was derived or adapted, meant: "A Place of Health," or "Rocks under Running Water." It was one of their traditions that their fore-fathers lived among the smaller lakes of the interior, where land was periodically overflowed and then left bare again when the floods subsided. Malarial disease was engendered by exposure of the overflowed land to the hot sun. And to escape the chills and fever, or effect a cure, they took to canoes, and by following the various water courses, made their way to the Gananoque River and

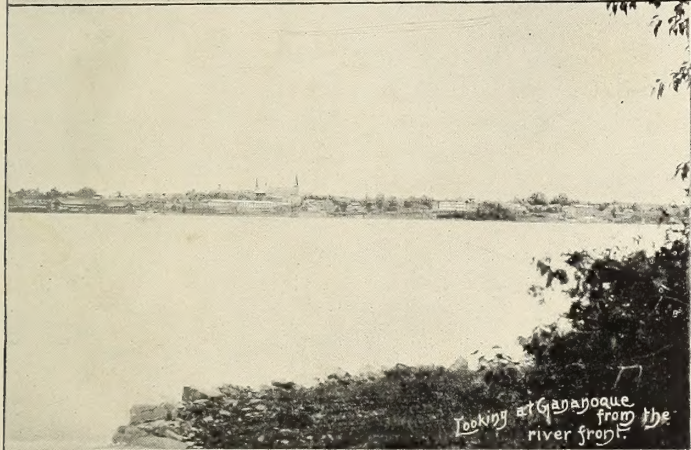
thence to the St. Lawrence. Here they found pure water running freely, and pure lake and river air, which restored to health those of the tribes suffering from distemper, and prevented the others from being affected. Hence, to them it was known as a place of health. This statement, in so far as to the locality being a healthy one, is corroborated by the evidence of the first settlers, who have left their testimony on record. In its natural state, the country here was not overflowed in wet seasons; nor did the lakes and streams subside to any great extent in times of drouth. So that for some years after settlement had commenced, malarial diseases were almost unknown even among the new comers. The building of dams across the Gananoque River had an injurious effect upon the health of the inhabitants. Land known then and now as "Drowned Lands," was overflowed by back water, and later as the water was drawn off, was left steaming in the sun; and the water itself—used for drinking and domestic purposes—was contaminated by vegetable and decayed matter washed in from the soil. Agues, chills, lake fevers, and kindred ailments were then common for years. But with the clearing up of land, and good drainage they



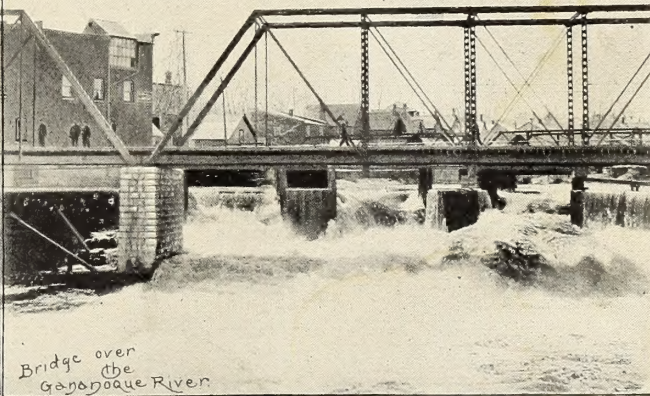
Snapshot of
Gananoque River



Park of Gananoque, water tower



Looking at Gananoque
from the
river front.



Bridge over
the
Gananoque River

disappeared with the conditions which caused them, and Gananoque became again, as it is yet, a place of health.

In the language of the Hurons, the word *Gananoqui*, terminating with "i," means a deer, or deer generally, and that, possibly, may have in some way now unknown, influenced the spelling of the name of the settlement here. But as to the word itself, and its significance, there is nothing to indicate in the least degree, beyond the similarity of spelling, that the Huron word was thought of, or even known, in determining the name. Long before the foot of any white man had invaded the wilderness here, the river now called the Gananoque River was known to the Indians by a word, which as has been said, meant Place of Health. What that word was, or how it should be spelled in order to give it the correct sound as spoken by the Indians, can only be conjectured. In the early documents relating to the settlement it is given as "Cadanoryhqua," which undoubtedly, is an attempt to get as near it as possible; and very likely that expressed the word sufficiently plain to be understood. For at least five years after settlement here, that spelling of the River's name was maintained. Joel Stone, the first settler, dated his letters in 1798 from "Leeds at the River Cadanoryhqua, near Kingston." And in a crown patent of 700 acres of land to him, dated December 31st, 1798, the land is described as "a certain triangular tract upon the River Cadanoryhqua." This spelling of the word

appears to have been retained for several years in official documents; though there is evidence that in common use among the settlers, and in private letters, both spelling and pronunciation were varied according to the knowledge or scholastic ability of those using the word. Shortly after 1800 the word "Gananoque" came into general use, apparently by natural transition from the more difficult "Cadanoryhqua," and was first employed to designate the settlement, or village; but afterwards applied also to the River. From that time to the present the name has remained unchanged.

When the county of Leeds was surveyed, in the last quarter of the 18th century, those in charge of that work appear to have named the Gananoque River, "The Thames," as in the Proclamation before Cap. I, Statutes U. C., Dorchester Governor-General, Powell Sec., it says: "River Gananoque, now called the Thames, above the rifts of the St. Lawrence"—24th July, 1788, 28th George III. The name "Thames" is nowhere else used to denote this River. But the word Gananoque appearing in the Proclamation, indicates that Government officials had applied that name previous to any settlement here.

It is pronounced Gan-an-ock-wee, with accent on first and third syllables. As the name of this town it is appropriate, as well as being original, euphonious, and exclusive.

Location.

Gananoque is situated in the southwest corner of the county of Leeds, Province of Ontario. The land now included in the town limits was formerly part of the first concession and broken front of the Township of Leeds. The western boundary of the town is about three miles east of the dividing line between the counties of Leeds and Frontenac.

The town has a frontage of two miles on the St. Lawrence River, a portion of which, at eastern and western extremities, is farm lands. The Gananoque River coming from the north-west winds through the centre of the town, and furnishes water power for the factories.

The St. Lawrence River at this point is nine miles wide in a direct line, but the route in crossing by boat is longer, as numerous Islands obstruct a direct course.

Gananoque is 18 miles east of Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario; 32 miles west of Brockville, the county town; 155 miles west of Montreal; 178 miles east of Toronto. The distances to local points are: Clayton, N. Y., 10 miles; Thousand Island Park, 10 miles; Alexandria Bay, 15 miles; Cape Vincent, 24 miles. Steamers connect with all these places.

The Grand Trunk Railway affords communication with outside places. The Grand Trunk Railway station is three miles from the town, to which it is connected by the Thousand Island Railway. The

latter has its principal station and wharf, at the foot of Main street, on the bank of the St. Lawrence, and a station for passengers on King street, near the Gananoque River, in centre of the town. All passenger trains on Grand Trunk Railway, stop at Gananoque station, and are met by the Thousand Island Railway train. Tracks are laid to most of the factories, so that freight is received and delivered direct, without expense for cartage.

During the tourist season, steamers run direct from Gananoque to Montreal, to ports on the Bay of Quinte; Rochester, N. Y.; Toronto; Hamilton, Ont. and other lake ports.

The Gananoque River is the outlet of numerous lakes and small streams. Some of the lakes are fed by springs of clear cold water, in which whitefish, salmon, trout and other game fish are plentiful. In season, ducks and other game are found about the drowned lands and along the waterways.

The Rideau Canal, connecting Kingston with Ottawa and Montreal, for several miles of its course is only 12 miles from Gananoque by road. The waters connect at a point 20 miles away.

Charleston Lake, a noted fishing resort, the water of which flows to Gananoque is 16 miles from town by road.

First Owners.

The land on which Gananoque is built and for several miles around it, was originally granted by the



GATHERING LILLIES UP CANANOQUE RIVER.

Crown in two parcels. One, from the middle of the Gananoque River westward, to Joel Stone; the other, from the same starting line eastward, to Sir John Johnston.

Joel Stone was a descendent of William Stone, one of a party of twenty-five who sailed from London, England, May 20th, 1639, and settled in the State of Connecticut. He was born at the town of Guilford, Connecticut, August 7th, 1749, where the first two years of his life were spent. His father then removed to Litchfield in same state. His father was a farmer in a small way, and during the years of his minority, he assisted in the farm work, growing up to habits of industry and honorable living. When he reached the age of twenty-one years, he developed a desire for a different and more active calling in life. With his father's consent and approval, he became a peddler or traveling merchant, going from place to place, furnishing settlers with such articles as their necessities required, and taking in exchange therefor, game, furs, produce or cash. His enterprise was a marked success from the start, and within three years he had travelled over the whole of the then settled portion of North America, and accumulated a large amount of property. In 1774 he entered into partnership with Jabez Bacon, a merchant of Woodbury, Conn., and did a flourishing business until the Revolutionary War broke out.

As long as he could do so, Mr. Stone remained neutral, attending to his mercantile business, though

his sympathies were with the Royalists. He was suspected by both parties, and at length was cited to appear before a committee of the continental powers. He escaped severe penalties for the time, but was ordered to take up arms against the British or furnish a substitute. He refused, and knowing that he would then be arrested, he fled at night, on horseback, to New York. His property was confiscated to the value, according to his own estimate, of at least \$50,000, and the Probate Court pronounced him "politically dead."

He reached New York in safety, and on June 20th, 1777, was enrolled as a volunteer in Governor Wentworth's command. In April 1778 he was commissioned by Col. Ludlow to recruit 54 men for service under Sir William Howe. While on that mission on Long Island, he was surprised when asleep and taken prisoner. He escaped, and was then seriously ill for some time, going to sea afterwards for the benefit of his health. Within a year he returned to New York, and engaged in mercantile business, at the same time continuing to do military duty. February 2nd, 1780, he was appointed by James Vallison, Major-General of his Majesty's forces, Commandant of New York, etc., to be Second Lieutenant in Company 22, City Militia; and March 9th same year, he was promoted to a captaincy, and commanded a company of militia till the troops left New York. He received no compensation for his services at the time, but at the close of the war, he was

strongly recommended by General Eym, formerly Governor of New York, for consideration of the Imperial Government.

During his residence in New York he formed an acquaintance with the family of William Moore, a sea captain; and on the 23rd day of March, 1780, he was married to Leah Moore, the captain's daughter. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles Inglis, then Rector of Trinity Church, New York, who afterwards returned to London, and in 1787 was appointed to the See of Nova Scotia, as the first Bishop of the Church of England in what is now British North America.

Capt. Moore was away on a voyage when the marriage took place, and knew nothing of it until some time afterwards. By a letter dated Lisbon, February 21st, 1782, he acknowledges receipt of Mr. Stone's letter of January 26th, 1781, informing him of the event. He expressed his satisfaction, and mentioned that he had heard of his own wife's death, which occurred after Mr. Stone's marriage. The Captain stated also, that he had written to his agent at New York to allow Mr. Stone to take his household furniture; to occupy his house one year free of rent; and to receive from the agent one hundred pounds a year until further instructed.

Captain Moore had a brother John, who was a Commodore in the East Indian Company's service at Bombay. The story of his later life, and the circumstances of his winding up his business affairs in the

East and setting out for England, are most interesting, being full of adventure and trying situations; but would hardly be in place here. The Commodore was wealthy, three slaves being part of his personal assets, and was a bachelor. He died on the voyage to England, and his brother's daughter, Mrs. Stone, became, as one of his heirs, entitled to her share of his estate.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, Mr. Stone proceeded to London, England, for the double purpose of presenting his claim for compensation for losses sustained on account of the war and services rendered, and of securing his wife's portion of her uncle's property. He reached London, December 23rd, 1783, and was subjected to a full course of the law's delay in the adjustment of his affairs. The Commodore's estate had been placed in chancery, and dragged along from term to term for three years, at the end of which time Mr. Stone was free to return home. His own affair, that of compensation for losses, was not settled even then; but it was in such shape that he left it in the hands of an agent, who on January 31st, 1788, wrote him that his claim had been recognized, and he had been enrolled as a military pensioner with the rank of Captain, and £40 a year, to date from June 24th, 1786.

When Mr. Stone went to England, he anticipated an early return, and had decided to seek a new home in New Brunswick. But information which he obtained, and acquaintances that he formed, in Lon-



Grovel School



High School.



High School.

don, induced him to change his plans. So that when he left Gravesend, August 2nd, 1786, he sailed direct to Quebec, to which place Mrs. Stone had a few months previously, by his direction, gone with the family of Chief Justice Smith.

In addition to his pension, Mr. Stone, in common with all who had served the King in the Revolutionary war, was entitled to a grant of land. And after his arrival at Quebec, he endeavored by enquiries and personal investigation to ascertain what would be the most suitable locality for him to select. On February 14th, 1787, he addressed a memorial to Brigadier-General Hope, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, stating that he wished to settle in "New John Township No. 2," and asking that an order be granted him to take up and possess the quantity of land usually given to Captains; and that three batteaux be placed at his service to convey his family and effects up the River from Montreal. In another memorial, of later date, he asked for such utensils and provisions as were necessary to effect a settlement. Whether his requests were granted in full or in part is not known, but he reached New Johnstown (now Cornwall) with his family on the 16th of March, 1787, all in good health. His family at that time consisted of his wife; one son, William Moore; and one daughter, Mary; his second child, a son named Lewis, died an infant in New York.

Mr. Stone purchased some land at Cornwall, and expected to draw 800 or 1000 acres besides. He

erected a dwelling and still house, and otherwise endeavored to provide a permanent home. But he was unable to secure as much land as he wanted, as most of it had been pre-empted before he arrived, and he was, therefore, compelled to go farther west in search of unclaimed territory.

In a letter dated April 25th, 1787, he refers to the scarcity of unallotted land near New Johnstown, and states that he had laid out and located 500 acres along what is now called the Gananoque River. This he evidently considered a valuable tract, as he was anxious to secure it before it should be reached by a surveying party then at work east of it. In his first application for land at Gananoque he had associated with him Mr. Daniel Jones of Brockville; but when difficulties arose, and expense had to be incurred in prosecuting the claim, Mr. Jones withdrew. Mr. Stone pushed his claim vigorously, spending some time in Quebec, and bringing every influence that was available in his favor. But Sir John Johnston was also an applicant for the same land, and quite as active in his efforts to secure it. The Government at last decided to divide the land, and grant a tract east of the River to Sir John Johnston, and a tract west of the River to Mr. Stone. It is not recorded just when this decision was reached, but is supposed to have been about 1791. The patents were not issued till 1798.

Mr. Stone went to Connecticut in 1791, and placed his children at school in Hartford. He took

possession of his land here in 1792, but it does not appear that Mrs. Stone ever came here. She died at Cornwall in 1793.

In 1798, Mr. Stone, who was then settled at Gananoque, and had been five years a widower, made formal proposal of marriage to the widow of Abraham Dayton, who was then living in the township of Burford, Upper Canada, at the foot of Lake Erie. Mrs. Dayton's maiden name was Abigail Coggsell. She was a daughter of John Coggsell and was born at Preston, Connecticut, August 13th, 1750. Her life had many exciting and romantic incidents, which, however, cannot be told here. She was a woman of sound judgement, an affectionate disposition, chaste and refined in all her acts and conversation, and of exceptional administrative ability. Mr. Stone had previously known her father's family in Connecticut, and had learned of her husband's death from his brother, Nathan Dayton, who settled at Ganancque. The courtship was a slow one, as the parties lived two hundred miles from each other, with no regular means of communication. Mr. Stone's first letter, containing proposal of marriage, was dated March 30, 1798, and though several others followed, and he made appointments to go to Burford, it was not till June, 1799 that he was able to accomplish his purpose. No particulars of the wedding, nor of the journey to Gananoque, are at hand. But there are those still living here who remember Mrs. Stone as a kind and motherly woman.

During the war of 1812, Captain Forsyth, of the United States Army, with a company of soldiers landed at Sheriff's Point, two miles west of Gananoque, and marched to the village, under the belief that valuable stores had been deposited here. There was no force to resist them, and they made a peaceable capture. Not finding the stores, they sought to make prisoner of Col. Stone, but he escaped them. His house was surrounded, and one of the soldiers fired a random shot into the upper storey, to which place Mrs. Stone had retreated. The ball struck her in the right hip, making a severe wound, from which she was lame the rest of her life. The house was the one called the Yellow House and stood a few rods east of where the Steel and Wire Factory is now.

Mr Stone was chief man here for many years. He was Post Master, Customs Collector, Justice of the Peace, Road Overseer, Chairman of Court of General Sessions for the Johnstown District, Commissioner for administering the oaths to half-pay officers, Returning Officer at county election, and member of the Land Board established in 1819 for locating settlers. By a commission dated January 3rd, 1809, he was appointed by Lieutenant-Governor Gore, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Leeds Militia. After that appointment he was generally known and referred to as Col. Stone. He died November 20th, 1833, after a week's illness from an affection of the lungs brought on by a heavy cold. Mrs. Stone died August 4th, 1843.



A BUSINESS STREET IN CANANOQUE.

Sir John Johnston.

The other original owner of land now included in Gananoque was Sir John Johnston. He was a son of Sir William Johnston, who became famous during the war with the Colonies. At the close of the war, Sir John's regiment, 800 strong, was disbanded at Isle Aux Noix, a fortified post at the northern extremity of Lake Champlain. The soldiers desired to settle in Canada, and a district which now includes the counties of Stormont and Dundas was surveyed for their occupation. There seems to have been no limit to the quantity of land that might be given to officers, provided no prior claim had been filed to such as they applied for. But for privates and ordinary settlers a scale was adopted. A single man was allowed 100 acres. A married man or master of a family, 200 acres with 50 acres additional for his wife, and 50 acres for each child. When the land was laid out in lots, each lot was numbered. Slips of paper bearing numbers corresponding to the numbers of the lots were placed in a hat, and the soldiers from Isle Aux Noix, each in turn, drew out a slip. The number on the slip fixed the location of the land for each man. By this means the land in that district, called New Johnstown, was nearly all disposed of at once. Sir John was allotted some there, but wanted more. He was successful in securing a considerable tract here, including all the land in Gananoque east of the middle of the Gananoque River, and

most of the farms down as far as Halstead's Bay. He was also owner of part of the Island lying along the shore of the St. Lawrence between Gananoque and Kingston, now a township in the county of Frontenac, and called Howe Island. During the first sixty years of the last century it was known only as Sir John's Island. Amherst Island, formerly called the Isle of Tonti, west of Kingston, was another of his grants. But he neither occupied nor improved his possessions in this locality. He placed one of the discharged soldiers, Thomas Howland, in charge of his Gananoque tract, merely to hold possession of it, and keep off intruders. Mr. Howland cleared a small space on the slope of the hill, near the water's edge, where the Skinner Company's factory is now, and built himself a log house. Here he lived and cultivated a little garden till Sir John disposed of his land to the Messrs. McDonald. Then he purchased a farm three miles east of the village, where he lived the rest of his life, and raised a family of several sons and one daughter. The daughter, Susan, is now a widow living in Nebraska. Previous to the coming of Mr. Howland, Mr. Stone had made considerable progress in the clearing and improving of his land on the west side of the River.

Sir John Johnston's applications for land along the St. Lawrence River appear to have been for speculative purposes. The land upon which he settled his family and made his home was in the county of Argenteuil, in what is now the Province of Quebec.



VIEW IN GANANOQUE.

He was Seigneur of Argenteuil, and an active leader in all affairs during his life. Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, in his valuable little book, "Alphabet of First Things in Canada," referring to Sir John Johnston, says: "It is said of him that at the age of 90 he vaulted over a six-bar fence, placing his hands on the top and going "clean over." Coming down, his knees failed him and he sank to the ground. He rose and moved off, exclaiming 'By ——! I believe I am getting old'."

Early Settlement.

Col. Joel Stone was undoubtedly the first white man to make permanent settlement at Gananoque. The land granted to him by the Government is described as a triangular tract containing 700 acres. His line ran from the Gananoque River up the St. Lawrence to what is now known as Lindsay's Point; thence to the point where Mud Creek unites with the Gananoque River; thence down the middle of the Gananoque River to the St. Lawrence.

Having secured his land, he set out to take possession of it in the summer of 1792. Taking passage on a bateau that was making a trip from Montreal to Kingston, he reached this point in due time, and was, with his few effects, landed near the point just west of the present Railway station. The place was then an unbroken wilderness. A dense growth of timber covered the land in every part. Along a portion of the east bank of the Gananoque River, near Squaw

Point, white and red cedar grew in abundance. Up near the falls, pine predominated. Farther from the Gananoque River and along the St. Lawrence, were large maple, beech, hickory, and elm trees. Just above the falls, extending north and east from the River, was a tamarac swamp. Except where Indians had made trails and camping places, the undergrowth was almost impenetrable.

Col. Stone landed alone, and the boat in which he came went on its way to Kingston. His first act on getting ashore was to fasten a white handkerchief to a tree, in a conspicuous place, where it could be seen from the St. Lawrence. Then he prepared to make himself comfortable.

His signal was seen by a Frenchman named Carey, who with a few Indians was living in a temporary hut on one of the Islands. Carey sent two of the Indians to ascertain what it meant, and Col. Stone went to the Island with them, and remained a day or two. Then he and Carey formed a temporary partnership, came back to the mainland, built a shanty, and arranged to traffic with all who passed by on the River. They had two cows brought up from near Brockville, and exchanged milk for biscuits with bateaux men. Then they traded the biscuits with Indians for fish, game and fruit. They also entertained travellers when any offered, and for that purpose, as well as for Col. Stone's own use, they kept a kind of biscuit called "King's Biscuit," which was of a quality superior to the "Navy Biscuit" in



GANANOQUE INN.

common use. Carey had previously been engaged as a waiter or steward, and understood the art of cooking; so they were not uncomfortably situated in regard to palatable meals.

Their shanty was on the Point now used as a lumber yard. It was roomy and convenient; but destined to be of short duration. One day when both men were away it took fire and was destroyed, together with most of Col. Stone's effects. It was a disaster, but neither of the men was discouraged. The immediate effect of it was to dissolve the partnership.

Mr. Carey moved up the River two miles, just outside of Col. Stone's limit, and took up a farm. The Point now called Lindsay's Point was then owned by a Mr. Sheriff, and called Sheriff's Point. Mrs. Sheriff was Carey's sister, and on the death of her husband she made her home with Carey and his young daughter. When the daughter grew up, she married a Mr. Jamieson, who succeeded to the property, which was then called Jamieson's Point. Mrs. Thomas McArthur, recently deceased at Gananoque, was Mrs. Jamieson's daughter.

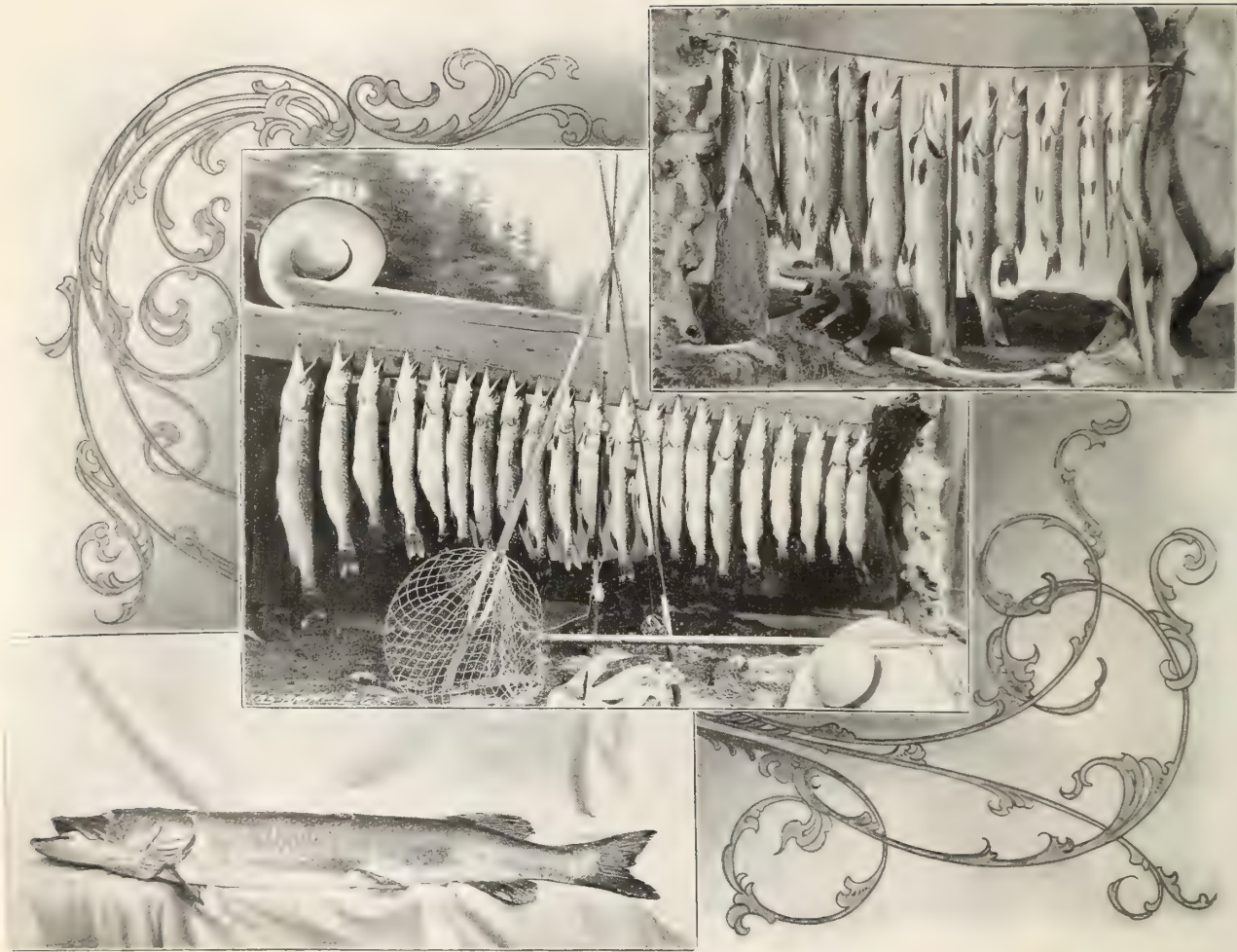
Col. Stone hired men from eastern localities, and proceeded to improve his lands. He cleared a small piece of ground near where King, Tanner and Church streets now meet, and built a log house there for himself and men. That was the first house erected in Gananoque, in the autumn of 1792, and stood on what is now King street, between Church and Tanner.

During the winter he employed more men, and cleared most of the land on what was then called the Peninsula, that is, between the Gananoque River and the Bay. Also during that winter, he built a schooner for parties east of this. The vessel was of forty tons burden, and called "The Leeds Trader." By contract it was to have been ready for use by July, 1793. It was launched in time to do considerable freighting that season, and for many years was in use on the River and Lake Ontario.

The next house built was a framed house located near where Col. Stone first landed. It was painted red and always known as the "Red House". Next was also framed, erected near where the Steel and Wire factory is now, painted yellow, and called the "Yellow House"; it was the first one occupied by Col. Stone as a dwelling after his second marriage. He also built other houses, one of which, by reason of its color, was called the "White House."

His land, as fast as he got it ready, was sown to crops. He erected a saw-mill just below the falls, and the pine timber was there sawn into "deals", which were plank 3 inches thick and 12 feet long, and rafted to Montreal.

Col. Stone's papers bear ample evidence that he was an energetic and enterprising man. He superintended all of his affairs, giving specific and minute directions as to clearing the land, working up the timber, putting in crops, etc., and at the same time bought and sold produce and all kinds of merchan-



RESULTS OF FISHING PARTIES AT CANANOQUE INN



NEW ISLAND WANDERER ON HER FAMOUS FIFTY MILE RAMBLE.



LOOKING INTO CANANOQUE HARBOR FROM TOWN.



THE RIFT

dise. Frequently he made trips to the head of the Lake, and to Montreal, Quebec, New York, and other distant points.

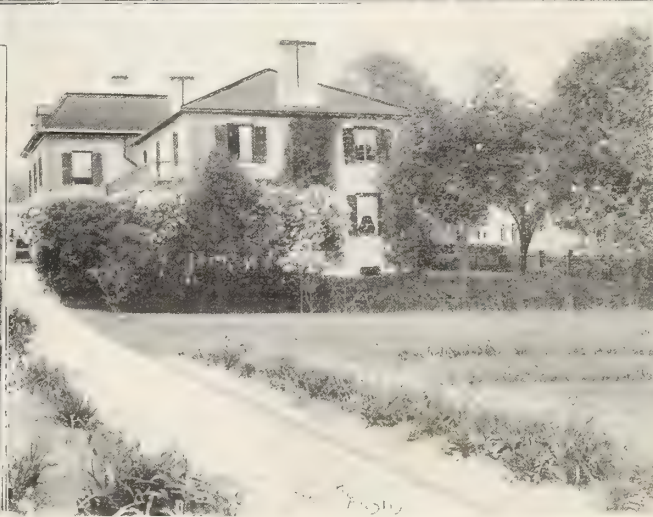
About the year 1810, Mr. Charles McDonald came to Gananoque from the vicinity of Troy, N. Y., and in a short time formed business and other relations with Col. Stone which eventually placed him in control of the village. He married Col. Stone's daughter. He leased the water power of the River, and purchased a large portion of the growing timber in the vicinity. He erected a saw mill and grist mill; and later on, a pail factory and carding mill. He engaged largely in lumbering, and secured contracts for ship timber from the Government. During the war of 1812, under contract with the Government, he built a blockhouse on the hill at Gananoque, just east of the River, near Mr. Howland's garden. The block house was surrounded by a high stockade of cedar posts. It was torn down in 1859. Mr. McDonald also built a blockhouse on Chimney Island, 12 miles west of Brockville.

Mr. John McDonald, brother of Charles, came to Gananoque from Troy, N. Y., in 1817, and a partnership known as C. & J. McDonald & Co., was formed. Mr. John McDonald afterwards became the prominent man of the locality. He was called to the Legislative Council, which gave him the title of Hon. John McDonald, and was known as "The Honorable" to every one in the district. In 1831 he married Miss

Henrietta M. Mallory, grand daughter of Col. Stone's second wife.

The land granted to Sir John Johnston included the whole or parts of lots 9 to 15 in first concession of the township of Leeds, 1,534 acres. On July 7th, 1824, Sir John transferred all of it to his sister, Mrs. Bowes, a widow, and she on the 19th of April, 1825, sold it to John McDonald. Mr. McDonald at same time deeded an undivided half to his brother Charles. When Charles McDonald died, he left his whole estate to his three sons, and a Partition deed was executed between the heirs and John McDonald, by which the latter again came into possession of the land he had acquired from Mrs. Bowes, except a strip lying between what is now Stone street and the Gananoque River, south of King street. He then had a village plot surveyed, and laid out in streets alleys, and building lots.

In 1826, the Messrs McDonald erected a large Flour Mill and warehouse on the east side of the River. This was at that time, and for many years, the largest mill in Canada. It was owned by Mr. W. S. McDonald, eldest son of Charles, after his father's death, but was turned to other uses after 1852, when milling became unprofitable, and was burned in March, 1881. When this mill was erected, a dam was built a short distance above the falls, and a canal was dug from above the new dam, parallel with the River, to the mill, below the falls. This canal is still in use, though the lower portion of it is now an iron tube,



and supplies water to several factories. In 1856 Mr. W. S. McDonald built a large grist mill on the west side of the River, and made another canal, starting from the pond above the falls, and running parallel with the River to a point near the St. Lawrence. There are now several factories getting power from this canal.

Mr. W. S. McDonald is still living here, but is now over 87 years of age, and for many years has not engaged in any business.

Progressive Events.

It would be impossible in the limits of this book to give a detailed history of the town to the present time. All that can be done is to mention some of the principal events which serve as marks to indicate its growth.

The first wharf was built in 1826, at the foot of Main street. Previous to that, cribs and slab landing places had been used.

When the first canal was built, a warehouse was erected near its lower end; one end of the warehouse was located close to the River bank, and the other end on the Canal. It was intended to bring freight from Lake and River ports to that point, hoist it up by windlas, and transfer it to boats on the canal, for transportation to back lakes. Produce was to have been brought down the same way and shipped to Montreal. Owing to the building of the Rideau Canal, the enterprise was not a success.

The first Church, a wooden building, was erected by the Messrs McDonald in 1831, at the corner of King and Church streets. It was free to all denominations.

The Wesleyan Methodists built a church on Stone street in 1836.

The Presbyterians built a stone Church, on Stone street, 1854.

The Roman Catholic Church, stone, on King street, was built about 1847.

The Church of England, stone, on Church street, was built about 1860.

The first school house, a square frame building with cottage roof, was built close to the first church, in 1831.

The first schoolmaster, who was also the first resident Minister, was Rev. Wm. Carson, a Baptist.

The first sidewalk was built on Main street in 1845. Gananoque was a mudhole in its early days, and many places in the streets were almost impassable. The saw mill produced large quantities of slabs, which were of no commercial value, and it was the custom to draw them out on the streets to walk and drive on.

The first bridges across the Gananoque River were temporary affairs, and generally were either displaced or destroyed by spring floods. One of the first was a floating bridge, made of two booms of timber lashed together, end to end, and plank laid across. It broke in two in the middle one day at high water,

and went over the falls. A woman who was crossing on it at the time was drowned. After that, a "bent" bridge was erected, and carried away by the water. Then substantial piers were sunk, and a safe bridge built on them by the County Council, about 1844. In 1855, the upper works were replaced by a bridge of later design, and 20 years after that, the present iron structure was placed on the same piers.

In 1849, according to a census taken in January of that year, the population consisted of 109 adult males, 127 adult females, and 532 children, a total of 768. Of these, 465 lived on the east, and 303 on the west side of the Gananoque River.

In 1863 Gananoque was incorporated as a Village by by-law of the County Council. Its limits were, two miles east and west, by one mile north from the St. Lawrence. The population was then 1,700, and the area 1,100 acres. In 1890, by Act of the Ontario Legislature, it was erected into a Town, with same limits, but with jurisdiction over the harbor. The population was 3,500.

In 1883 the Thousand Island Railway was completed, giving the town convenient railway communication with outside places, by connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

Gananoque in 1901.

It is now more than one hundred years since Gananoque was first inhabited, and it is not yet a city, nor foremost in commerce and population, as its

founders believed it would be. Possibly its advantages and opportunities have not been made the most of. But it is a bright, active, wholesome town of 3,800 population.

As a place of residence it can hardly be surpassed. There are no congested or unsanitary places within the corporation limits. The streets are clean and commodious. Good sidewalks extend in every direction. The scenery is varied, and at many points enchanting. Pure fresh air and good water abound.

As a place of business, it offers special advantages. Water power for manufacturing purposes can be obtained at low rates. Rents are low for dwellings, shops, offices or factories. Shipping facilities are convenient, and cost of living is less than at many other places.

As a Summer Resort it stands at the top of the list. Those who come to Gananoque for a few weeks' or a few months' rest or recreation, generally find that the reality exceeds their anticipations. The St. Lawrence River is the best at this point. The most beautiful Islands are close to the town. The best fishing grounds are within easy reach, and in any weather. Those who delight in boating can have choice of water; wide, open reaches, where high winds and rolling billows are encountered, or sheltered channels where row boats and canoes go in safety.

The town is divided into three Wards. The North and South Wards are on the east side of the Gananoque River, north and south of King street.



J.B. Turner.



Mrs. O.P. Cowan



The West Ward includes all the territory west of the Gananoque River. For election purposes each ward is divided into two Polling Sub-divisions.

The Municipal government is in the hands of the Town Council, consisting of a Mayor, who is head of the Council and six Councillors. These officials are elected annually by a general vote. Unmarried women who have the necessary property qualifications vote for Mayor and Councillors, and for School Trustees.

The Board of education consists of six High School, and six Public School Trustees. Three of the High School Trustees are appointed by the Town Council, and three by the Counties Council, for a term of three years, and so arranged that one is appointed each year by each Council. The Public School Trustees are elected by the Wards, for a two year's term. One for each ward is elected annually.

The High School building is a new brick erection, two stories high and four class rooms, a science room, assembly room, Teacher's room and library; and play rooms in basement. It is equipped with every modern appliance for health and comfort of pupils, and for facilitating advancement in studies. A Principal and two Assistant Teachers are employed.

There are three Public School buildings in different parts of the town, in charge of a Principal and eleven Assistants. During the last three months of each year the Principal conducts a Model School, for

training of teachers, during which time an extra teacher is employed to take his room.

The Churches having resident Ministers, with large congregations, and fine edifices are: Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Church of England. The Salvation Army has a Corps here using a rented Barracks.

Gananoque is essentially a town of Fraternal Societies, nearly every organization being represented. Those which are prominent from large membership or having been long established here are: Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Foresters, United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Orangemen, Royal Templars of Temperance, Sons of England, Sons of Scotland, Hibernians, True Blues, Daughters of Rebekah, Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Epworth League.

The administration of justice is attended to by a Police Magistrate and two salaried Constables. There are several other Justices of the Peace and County Constables, who act only when required by special circumstances.

There is a regularly organized Fire Brigade, with Hook and Ladder Company, and Salvage Corps. Water for extinguishing fires is supplied by powerful pumps run by water power. A system of pipes and hydrants render the protection adequate in all the principal parts of the town. Distant points are reached by hose. The firemen have a comfortable hall in the Market building, where one of their num-

ber sleeps. The equipment includes a hand engine and chemical extinguishers. Alarm boxes are located in every part of the town. These are electrically connected with a large bell in a tower over the fire hall. When an alarm is pulled, the number of the box is sounded by the bell, and at the same time the pumps are started automatically, and a bell rings at the Chief's residence.

The town is lighted mostly by electricity, both arc and incandescent lights being used on the streets. Some of the shops use acetylene gas.

A Public Library and Reading Room, in the centre of the town, supplies current Papers and Periodicals, and the latest Books.

A Field Battery of Artillery, with six guns is one of the military institutions of which the town is justly proud. This battery has been in existence more than forty years, during which time it has been kept up to the highest requirements of officers and men, and efficiency.

Two Banks have branches here. The Merchants Bank of Canada, established here in 1872, and The Bank of Toronto, 1887.

Two weekly Newspapers and Printing Offices. The Reporter, established 1860; The Journal, established 1883.

Every line of Mercantile trade is represented by large and elegantly equipped stores. There is one Departmental Store in which everything is sold. Several merchants handle two or more lines of goods.

And others keep to some particular branch. The dry goods, grocery, clothing, hardware, drugs, stationery and fancy goods, jewelry, crockery, millinery, gentlemen's furnishing stores, are not behind similar establishments in cities, either in amount of stock carried, variety and quality of goods, or low prices.

Six Physicians and three Barristers are in regular practice.

The Gananoque Citizen's Band, an organization consisting of twenty trained musicians, is known at home and abroad as one of the best in the country.

There are six Hotels which do business the year through, beside one large Inn that is open only during the summer months. In addition there are numerous Boarding Houses where good accommodation is furnished. Also, close by, there are Island proprietors who provide accommodation for summer visitors and camping parties.

Summer Cottages, on Islands or main shore, are held for rent. Many of them are in the most pleasant and convenient locations.

Rowboats, sailboats, fishing tackle, and expert oarsmen can be hired at all times.

Gananoque's Industries.

The manufactories are in a great degree the life of the town. They operate the year round, giving employment to a large proportion of the residents, and putting much money into circulation. They are all in prosperous circumstances, and adding each



STEAMER ISLANDER.



STEAMER TORONTO.



MEETING OF AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION AT HAY ISLAND.



THE THOUSAND ISLANDS AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER'S FLEET.

year to their capacity. The goods made here are shipped to nearly every place in Canada, and to parts of the United States and Europe.

Even a partial description of the factories is impracticable in this book of limited space. All that can be done is to mention them, with the description of goods turned out:—

Cowan & Britton—Nails, Hinges, Hooks and Hasps, Nail Pullers, Turn Screws, Etc.

The D. F. Jones Manufacturing Company—Shovels, Scoops, Spades for all uses.

The Spring and Axle Co.—Waggon, Carriage and Car Springs. Wagon and Carriage Axles.

The Skinner Co.—Hames of all kinds, in black, bright and gold, silver and nickle plate. Scythe Snaths, Snow Shovels, Carriage Dashes, Etc.

St. Lawrence Steel and Wire Co.—Corset Steels, Crinoline, Buttons, Button Machines, Etc.

The Ontario Wheel Co.—Carriage Wheels and Bent Stuff.

The Parmenter & Bulloch Co.—Wire Nails, Rivets, Tubular Rivets, Screw Wrenches, Kettle Ears, Etc.

The George Gillies Co.—Carriage Hardware, every description.

Watt Bros.—Machinists.

W. J. Gibson—Harness.

McClellan, Reid & Shareman—Roller Flour Mill.

W. McKenzie—Furniture.

Mitchell & Wilson—Builders' Woodwork.

Wm. Edwards—Furniture and Boats.

Brunette & Henderson—Cheese Factory Equipment.

W. R. Acton—Harness.

Alex. Ramsay—Boats.

McBroon Brothers—Flour and Feed Mill.

C. W. Russell—Souvenir Goods.

The Islands.

The number of Islands lying in Canadian waters in the River St. Lawrence, according to the first official enumeration, was about 900. Subsequent surveys have increased that number, by enumerating as Islands points that were originally considered parts of the main land, and small bare rocks that years ago were called shoals, and not being of sufficient size to be classed as Islands. Latterly, Island property has become valuable; and that fact together with extra pay allowed surveyors who discovered new Islands, led to every separate rock or shoal above low water being marked on the maps as an Island.

The Boundary Line between Canada and the United States was located by the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent; and at that line was the basis of the division of Islands. The delimitation was made during the years 1817, 1818 and 1819, by Commissioners P. B. Porter and A. Barclay, and Surveyors W. A. Bird and D. Thompson. The division appears to have been amicably arranged in such manner that no Island should lie partly in both countries.

The Canadian Islands were, up to 1856, owned by the Mississauga Indians, of Alnwick Township, though previous to that date the Government had disposed of many of the larger ones, making compensation to the Indians in cash. In 1856, all that remained, numbering 881, were surrendered to the Government, in trust, to be disposed of or otherwise dealt with for benefit of the Indians.

The Government has at different times adopted various plans for disposal of the Islands. Leases and conditional sales were offered by auction and on private terms, but were found unsatisfactory. Purchasers objected to the conditions; and the supervi-

sion necessary to enforce the contracts, involved a great amount of trouble and expense. Latterly, the Islands have been sold in fee simple, without conditions, except that preference has been given to purchasers who by occupation or improvement of the Islands have established a claim to them.

Up to 1894, only 58, with an approximate acreage of 3700, of the 881 had been disposed of; leaving 823, having a total acreage of 815, unsold. Since that time, under less restricted regulations, most of the Islands have passed into private ownership. A few have been reserved as a Public Park by the Government; and a small number are yet unsold. Even the shoals, in desirable localities, have been purchased, and by liberal expenditure of money have been enlarged and improved and built upon.

Gananoque is nearer to more Islands, and to more intricacies of channel and variety of Island scenery, than any other place on either side of the River. In front of the town, and extending south and west, are fifty or more Islands varying in size from a quarter acre to 100 acres; the most distant of them not being three miles away. All are owned and occupied, and many of them have beautiful residences and other improvements.

This group of Islands is designated as the "Admiralty Islands," for what reason is not known. Enquiry on that point elicited a reply from the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, that search of the records there failed to discover any reason for, or sig-

nificance in, the term. But it is supposed that when the first survey of the Islands was made, under direction of the Admiralty, that name was placed on the chart to indicate Government ownership. It would be equally applicable to all the other Canadian Islands.

Most of the Islands were long known in the locality by names which circumstances attached to them. They were common property in a way, and anyone was at liberty to take timber from them, or make his residence there. Several were called by the names of men who cleared them, lived on them, or claimed to own them. Among such were Tidd's Island, Parmenter's Island, Kirkey's Island, Bostwick Island and Lindsay's Island. Others took their names from plants growing abundantly upon them, such as Leek Island, Corn Island, Huckleberry Island, Hay Island and Juniper Island. One large Island was known as Hog Island from the circumstance that the Messrs McDonald used it as a place for raising and fattening hogs when their large flour mill was in operation.

But the old names are passing away. New owners have given their properties such designations as their fancies suggested. Some are called after their owners; others bear Indian names; a few are named for places in Motherlands, and for others, poetry, the classics, and unfettered fancy have been drawn upon.



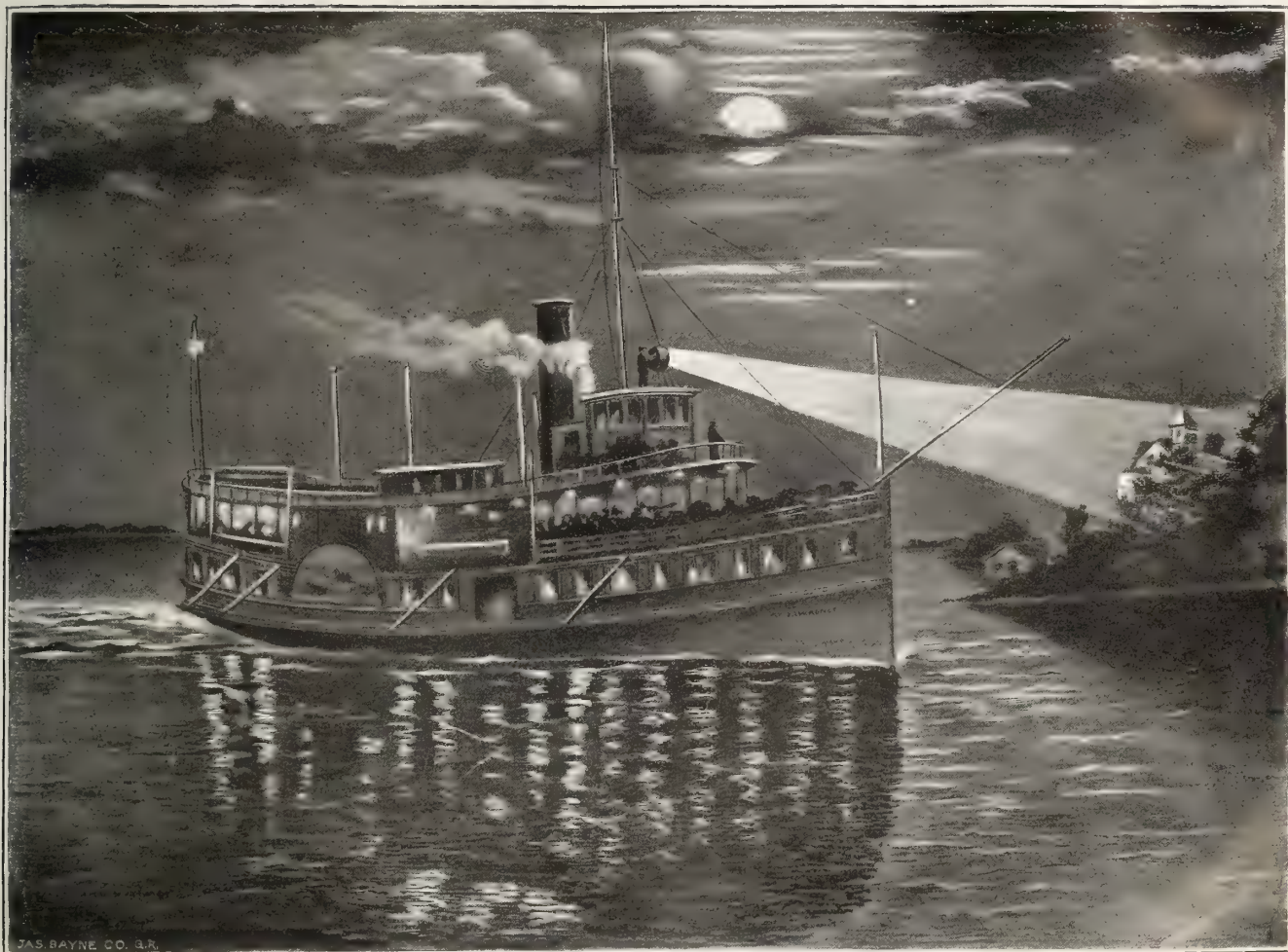


BOAT RACING IN FRONT OF CANANOQUE.



A BOAT RACE IN FRONT OF GANANOQUE.





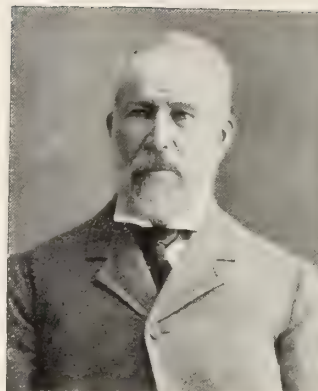
STEAMER ST. LAWRENCE ON SEARCH LIGHT TRIP



E. J. RYAN, Chief of Police.



S. McCAMMON, Town Clerk.



ROBT. BROUGH, Town Treas.



Mayor G. F. EMERY, M. D.



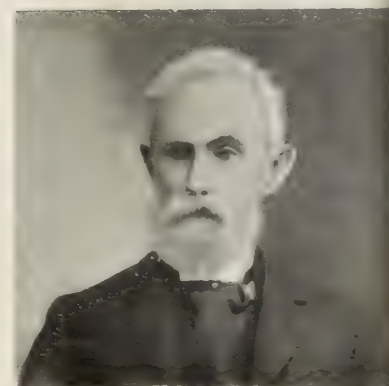
J. W. ROBINSON, Night Constable



PHILIP HEASLIP, Police Magistrate.



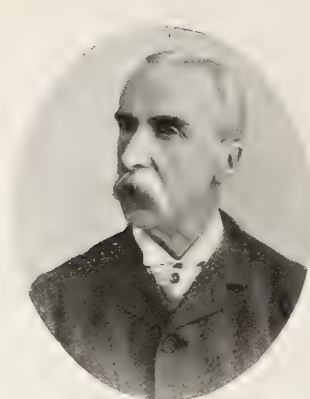
W. H. BRITTON, Customs Officer.



FREEMAN BRITTON, Editor of the Gazette.



ENTRANCE TO LONDON'S BAY.



T. P. RICHARDSON, Post Master.



A. T. CAMPBELL, Asst. Post Master.



GEO. TAYLOR, M. P.



THOS. CORNETTE, Grand Master of
A. O. U. W. of Ontario.

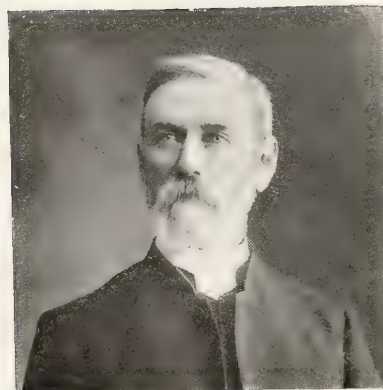
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TAYLOR, GEORGE (*South Leeds*).

Second s. of the late William Taylor, Esq., by his wife Ann Graham, who emigrated from the Co. of Wexford, Irel., and settled in Co. of Leeds, Ont., in 1818. B. in the Tp. of Lansdowne, Co. of Leeds, 31 March, 1840. Ed. in Common School there. M. at Gananoque, 10 Sept., 1863. Miss Margaret Latimer. Is a merchant. Was Reeve of Gananoque for five years, and Warden of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, in 1879. Apptd. County Auditor for 1881 and 1882. First returned to Parl., at g. e., 1882, and re-elected at g. e., 1887, 1891 and 1896. A Conservative; believes protection of industries is and will be a necessity in Canada for many years.—*Gananoque, Ont.*



REV. J. D. O'GORMAN, Pastor of St. John's, Catholic.



REV. H. GRACEY, Pastor of St Andrews, Presbyterian.



REV. J. W. WOOD, Pastor of Grace, Methodist.



REV. J. R. SERON, Pastor of Christ, English.



GRACE CHURCH. METHODIST.



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH PRESBYTERIAN.



CHRIST ENGLISH CHURCH.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CATHOLIC.



IN THE CANANOQUE GROUP



A GROUP OF ISLANDS NEAR CANANOQUE.



VILLAGE OF THURSO ON GRINDSTONE ISLAND.



A VIEW FROM SMOKE ISLAND.







FIDDLER'S ELBOW.



*THE ONLY PLACE ON THE
RIVER WHERE YOU CAN
GET THE MOST COMPLETE
OUTFIT IN*

**Fishing
Tackle.**



— THE OLD RELIABLE —
LUTZ'S DRUG STORE,
GANANOQUE, ONTARIO.

A Thoroughly Reliable
Drug and Prescription Department.

Choice Perfumes and Toilet Articles.



ICE CREAM SODA.

Complete Line of Imported and
Domestic Cigars.


SUCCESSOR TO W. P. FULLERTON.

S. C. ADAMS,
Merchant Tailor



*FULL LINE OF NEWEST
AND NOBBIEST STYLES.*

COR. OF KING AND STONE STS.

WE HAVE THE BEST SEWING 
MACHINES ON THE CONTINENT.

The Celebrated, “**WHITE**”
Ball-Bearing,

 **ALSO** 

**Pianos, Organs and Musical
Instruments.**

E. O. WEBSTER, COR KING AND
STONE STREETS.
GANANOQUE, ONT.

W. E. WRIGHT,

GANANOQUE'S

Leading Jeweler



*HEADQUARTERS FOR 1000
ISLAND SOUVENIR GOODS,
ALSO 1000 ILDS SOUVENIR
PHOTOS, BOOKS, ETC., ETC.*



Our Specialty, Repairing

OPPOSITE PROVINCIAL HOTEL.

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes,

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Kinney Bros., New York.

Smoke Old Chum Tobacco.

IMMENSE SELLER.

10 Cts. per Package.

Crystal Hall Co.

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GANANOQUE, ONTARIO.

Fashionable Tailoring...

We have a reputation for

HIGH CLASS WORK,

And the nice dressy appearance of all garments made by us, speak very highly for the correct judgement of the wearers and the skill and ability of the makers.

OUR STOCK

Is replete with the choicest offerings of the most famous European Manufacturers. Suitable Suitings for all Seasons in all the newest weaves and colorings.

Evening Dress Our Specialty.

Samples and form for Self
Measurement sent on application.

T. D. O'CONNOR,
King St., Gananoque.

The Most Economical. The Most Delicious.

FOR

Cottage,
Gruise,
Camp,
Home.



Perfection.



INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

First-Class Hotel. Open day and night. Refurnished throughout and replete with every home comfort. Electric Bells, Hot and Cold Baths. A Choice selection of old Wines and Liquors. Finest Imported and Domestic Cigars.

W. Farren Stevens,
PROPRIETOR.

Pure Fruit Juices
and all Flavors in

Ice Cream Soda



W. S. YULE,

The Leading Baker and Confectioner.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.



Cor. King and Charles Sts. Gananoque.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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A Full Line of the Newest Styles in

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Chairs, Parlor
and Bedroom Suites. x x x x x x

Camp Furniture a Specialty.

A well equipped Undertaking and
Embalming Department. Night
bell, 108 King Street. x x x

WM. EDWARDS.

GONLIN'S

King Street,
Gananoque, Ontario.



My leading Chocolates

Lowney's, Boston,
Webb's, Toronto.

A Full Line of Smokers
Supplies.


The Most Delicious
Ice Cream.

A Variety of Flavors.

Iced Sodas and Ice
Cream Sodas.

Unsurpassed for
Quality.

Fresh Fruits
received daily.

I. W. HARRISON,
Druggist and
 **Stationer.**

*PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES and
TOILET ARTICLES.*

Artic Soda Fountain. Pure Fruit Juices.

E. G. COSH,

Tailor

Clerical Clothing a Specialty.

167 KING STREET,
GANANOQUE, ONT.

Carriage for Town

*CALL UP TELEPHONE 83
OR LEAVE CALL AT STA-
TION AND*

“Tom” Baker

Will Promptly attend to them, also

Dray Work of any Kind.

BENNETT & SON,

Hardware
and
Sporting
Goods
House.



Special attention
given to Campers
wants.

Plumbing and
Metal Work
In all its branches.
Windmills erected
Etc., Etc.

King Street,
Gananoque, Ont.

**GANANOQUE'S
Leading Shoe Store**

BOTH PRICE AND QUALITY RIGHT.

“We can boot any man in the world”
with all your getting get good under-
standing.

J. M. THOMSON,

King Street,
GANANOQUE, ONT.

Best Materials, Scrupulous Cleanliness and Highest
Grade of Skill in its Manufacture gives



“SALVADOR”



Canada's Most Famous Beer, The Victor's Place.

REINHARDT & CO., Toronto and Montreal.



Fine Watch
Repairing
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ESTABLISHED 1861.



Engraving
Done
While you Wait.

G. N. ASSELTINE,

*Practical Jeweler and
Graduate Optician. *

Your Sight
Tested Free.
Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Agent, Dominion
Express Money
Orders and Tickets
C. P. Railway.

GANANOQUE,



ONTARIO.



H. DeWolfe,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes.

I don't believe that I have the largest stock in Canada, but I have enough so I can fit and please any one. I carry only the best goods and the latest American Shapes and Styles. I carry everything in the line of Footwear in Leather, Rubber or Canvas, and my prices are low enough to command the attention of all purchasers.

Agents for E. P. Reid's Shoes, Rochester,
N. Y. and J. & F. Bells' Shoes
in Ladies.

I am Gananoque's Baker,

"Always" on the bake;

Baking famous Breads and Rolls,

Pies, and Tarts, and Cake.

You'll find "Welcome" o'er the door,

If you come to taste my store.

Meggs' Bakery,

CHARLES STREET,

GANANOQUE, ONT.

SMOKE 


Granite and

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CIGARS

For Sale By

WM. HAZEL.

ICE CREAM By the Dish, Quart  or Freezer.

ICE CREAM SODA

We use Pure Fruit Juices.

*TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.
FIRE WORKS CHEAPER
THAN EVER.*

Try a box of G. B. Chocolates, Can't be Beat.

WM. HAZEL.

A. E. EDWARDS.



J. H. SHEPPARD.



The Empire Furniture Company.

The Leading House Furnishers of the 1000 Island District.

CAMPS, COTTAGES and HOMES FURNISHED THROUGHOUT.
PICTURES, SOUVENIRS and ART GOODS.

A Cordial Invitation is extended to call and look through, whether purchasers or not.

Old Mahogany Furniture Bought and Sold.

PRICES REASONABLE.

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT
In charge of A. Edwards.

Empire Furniture Co., King St.

The Dominion Brewing Company, Limited.
Brewers and Maltsters.

Ask for Dominion Ale.

WM. ROSS, Manager.

QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO, CANADA.

A Nice Fresh Stock of 

Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars,
 Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Can
 Goods, Bread and Pastry, Ice Cream
 Soda Water can be had at the

West End Confectionery Store.

It is the nearest to the Railway Wharf and to Depot
 If you are hungry WE can feed you.

JAS. LATTIMORE, Proprietor.

WM. HALE,
Wine and Spirit
MERCHANT.

Store West end of Bridge.

Phone 20.

Camping and Cruising Parties supplied with all For-
 eign and Domestic Wines, Spirits, Ales and Porter.

THOUSAND ISLANDS
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.



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Fine Ales and Porters.



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VOL. 30.

GANANOQUE, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901.

NO. 8

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The Pan-American Exposition

YOU, reader are invited, as all the Governments and peoples of North, Central and South America have been invited through the Department of State, "to join in commemorating the achievements of the Nineteenth Century by holding the Pan-American Exposition at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, from May 1 to November 1, 1901, to illustrate the progress and civilization of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, to strengthen their friendships and to inaugurate a new era of social and commercial intercourse with the beginning of the new century."



HON. G. M. ALLEN, PRESIDENT.

2 Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati in the west. It sweeps south to Raleigh, N. C., and its northern arc embraces every large city in Canada east of Lake Superior. St. Louis is over the rim, but even the man from St. Louis can get to Buffalo in eighteen hours. Within this magic circle, and within the easy day's journey to Buffalo, live one-half the population of the United States and three-fourths the population of Canada.

By reading these few pages and looking at the pictures you will acquire a large stock of pleasant impressions. Saunter through them at your leisure. There are not many dates or statistics.

The simple fact is, there will be no such thing as staying away from Buffalo and the Pan-American Exposition in 1901. Buffalo is the easiest place to get to from the greatest number of other places in the United States and Canada. That statement is not an advertising superlative but a modest announcement of the truth. Let us restate it.

There are more people who live within a day's journey of Buffalo, than of any other place in the Western Hemisphere. This has been proved, demonstrated and settled, over and over again. Kindly get out your map and we will prove it once more. With Buffalo as a center, draw a circle of a 500-mile radius. It takes in New York, Boston and Portland in the east; Chi-

Forty millions of people live within that circle. These are facts which the reader need not bother to remember—but we defy him to forget them.

Nature and the railroad companies have worked together to make



Buffalo easy to access. Although the railroads have their uses, ignore them for the present and reflect upon the work of Nature, as adapted to the summer needs of Pan-Americans.



There are a large number of people who, every summer, leave the discomforts of home, and go a-touring for pleasure. The change is beneficial. Even doctors agree on that point. Now, "statistics prove" that most people like to get into a cool place in hot weather; that they prefer cleanliness to dirt, picturesque scenery to dull, uninteresting landscape or hot pavements, and that they take more kindly to healthful regions than to malarious or fever-infested places. Recognizing all these things, Dame Nature has arranged what might be called the grand northern circuit of summer resorts. She filled the icy reservoirs of the Great Lakes with pure water, channeled the Niagara and St. Lawrence; set the greatest and loveliest of cataracts in one, strewn islands and rushing rapids in the other. Every inch of it all is the tourist's natural outing ground in summer. The Adirondacks belong in this circuit, and so do a score of beautiful places in western New York and Ontario, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls are at the heart of it.

Buffalo's greatest and most-famed suburb, first and always, is Niagara Falls. The Falls are considerably nearer to Buffalo than they used to be. We do not refer to their geologic crawl upstream, though that counts for something. But it is easier now than ever before to get to the Falls from Buffalo. It is easier to go to the Falls than it is to stay away from them, and it doesn't take half so long. Forty minutes by train from downtown points in Buffalo puts one



WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

into the beautiful State Park with all the glories of Niagara free before him. Buffalo in recent years has grown towards the Falls, and the Pan-American Exposition is on the Falls side of the city, but thirty minutes away from the cataracts.

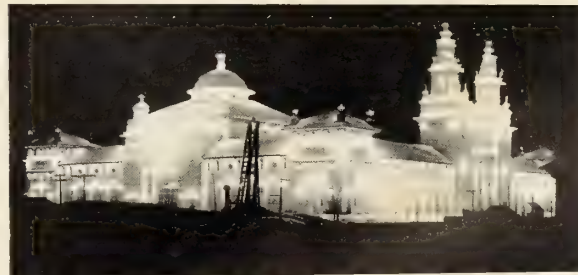
There is a new Niagara Falls in these latter days. Government has laid its magisterial hand on both sides of the river and given nature and the tourists a fair show once more. Pleasant parks, all free as air, now make accessible to the visitor every point of interest on either side of the river, without charge and without restriction. The tourist's old friend, the mendacious hackman, and that other persuasive gentlemen, the tollgate keeper, will be missed. Like Othello, their occupation is gone. Niagara Falls has been



the most beautiful landscape in America. From Lewiston Heights, or across the river on Queenston Heights battleground, where towers aloft the great shaft in memory of Gen. Brock, he looks out over the green river, winding its way through peach orchards and vineyards to Lake Ontario; and across the blue lake he sees the hazy line of the north shore, where rests Toronto. If the visitor delights in history he can have his fill here. All up and down the Niagara, romantic history is two and a half centuries deep.

taken from them and given to the world. You, citizen of the world, are invited to come and share.

We are still speaking of this circuit of delightful summer resorts, which form the fringe, so to speak, of attractions at Buffalo. When visiting Niagara, the wise tourist does not rest content with a few hours or days at the Falls. He goes on, down the river, to Lake Ontario. He finds a fourteen mile trip through the great gorge and past the Whirlpool, which he'll never forget to his dying day, and will always remember with pleasure. At the lower end of the gorge he comes out upon the pretti-



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If he is a dandy man he will go down from that historic battlefield, take passage on one of the steamers that run from these river ports across the lake, and visit Toronto. Toronto is a big, busy, beautiful city, strong on parks, colleges and boating life in summer. No other place on all the Lakes rivals its harbor and outlying island for aquatic gaiety during the season. The whole western end of Lake Ontario is full of pleasant places. Hamilton, at the extreme western end of the lake, with its inclined railways up the mountain, offers something novel to the tourist. Grimsby Park, on the Lake Ontario shore, between Hamilton and the Niagara, is a Canadian Assembly, popular and profitable. Niagara-on-the-Lake, at the mouth of the river, opposite Fort Niagara, N. Y., is another spot worth stopping at. All these places and many more in this direction, are easy to reach by steam road or boat, from Buffalo.



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